

THE
PHILADELPHIA REGISTER,
AND
NATIONAL RECORDER.

VOL. I.

Saturday, May 8, 1819.

No. 19.

Commerce.

[From the National Advocate.]

We are now receiving from abroad the most conclusive proofs that a nation, possessing great internal resources, may rely too much on the benefits of commerce, and thus very materially neglect to improve those great and permanent means arising from agriculture and manufactures. It is proper that great reliance should be placed on commerce, situated as our country is, with great commercial products, but not to the exclusion or partial abandonment of resources equally beneficial, and in many instances more certain in their operation. The late short arrivals from England have brought deplorable accounts of the state of the market, in relation to cotton, and the losses on this article will be so considerable as to shake the standing of some of the first houses. If these losses fell on the agriculturist they would not be severely felt; for it is well known that the bulk of cotton planters derive an inordinate income from their crops, and if, instead of 25 cents per pound, they only received 12 1-2, there would still be left a reasonable profit; but the loss falls on the merchant, the ship owner, the speculator, and, through them, on minor persons deriving their support from commerce: the banks suffer, and confidence is lost. It appears that the result should have been anticipated. When peace was first proclaimed in Eu-

rope, it should have been foreseen that it would require at least four or five years for the continental powers to recover from the shock of a protracted war, and to place their commerce, agriculture, and manufactures on that footing which they enjoyed prior to the revolution in France. In the mean time, while the work of regeneration and resuscitation was going on, Great Britain, having her commerce protected by a navy, and her manufactures encouraged by commerce, obtained a still greater portion of trade—but it was evident that this trade would decrease annually. France improved rapidly in her silk looms and woollen factories; the cities in Germany began to revive their many valuable manufactories; Russia, always ambitious and capable, held out great promises to enterprising artisans and mechanics, and for the last two years, at the great fair at Frankfort, a combination was actually entered into to exclude all British manufactures, and it was not without great sacrifices that the British merchants were enabled to make forced sales. In proportion, therefore, as British manufactures are excluded from the continent, so will the price of our staple articles fall, and so will our speculators suffer. Not long since a merchant in this city purchased 800 bales of cotton, at 22 cents, and the asking price is now 16, and it may even be less. The loss on such purchases must be enormous, and a variety of circumstances unite to offer no hope that times will improve in this article. The great importation of cotton

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from India is one of the causes to which the present low prices may be attributed. A few years ago not more than 30,000 bales were annually shipped from India; now near 300,000 bales are imported into Great Britain—in consequence of which the demand for American cotton must be suspended; and it also should be known, that the manufacturers work up the inferior India cotton with a small quantity of fine American, and the goods manufactured from these materials are sent, in immense quantities, to the American market—and while, on the one hand, our staple article is reduced in value, our manufactories become paralyzed. The state of mercantile credit, in England, is also a subject of great interest. During the most perplexing periods of commercial difficulty, confidence and enterprise were maintained—at present both are shaken. The British merchants are fearful of venturing—are suspicious of each other—and, added to these, heavy failures, derangement in the banks, and a scarcity of money, unite to paralyze commercial enterprise. That our merchants should sensibly feel these effects, is not surprising, connected, as we are, by close ties, with British commerce. The shipping interest must also partake of a portion of these losses, if not a great share. Our Liverpool and London traders are getting too numerous—are very expensively maintained, and require great freights to support the heavy charges. Under all circumstances it would appear most prudent to withdraw, in a measure, from commerce, and not embark heavy capitals in fluctuating and uncertain experiments. More attention and patronage should be afforded to our manufactures, and also to agricultural projects—these are safe and sure, and cannot be too highly recommended.

Decline of Commerce.

The decline of commerce has been a subject of general complaint, and has been imputed to a variety of unsatisfactory causes. The situation of the world for twenty-five years past, will we think sufficiently account for this phenomenon. During this period, Europe has

been engaged in a sanguinary and exterminating war; the whole continent has been a theatre of destruction. It matters not, so far as the present question is concerned, which of the parties are the victors or the vanquished; both victors and vanquished *must be fed*: subsistence and clothing must be obtained from a nation who is not a party in the contest. What is the wonder then if the commerce of a neutral power during such a season of storm and peril, thrives with unprecedented activity! what the wonder if extravagant prices for all the articles of subsistence and clothing are demanded and received! When one nation has been persecuted with fire and sword to the water's edge, and deprived of all supplies by land, what is the wonder if she pays exorbitantly for those supplies which the winds and the waves conspire to waft upon her shores. When peace once more wields her sceptre of olive, an entire change of scene inevitably takes place.—Every independent power, instead of relying on precarious commerce for articles of food and clothing, depends on the cultivation of its own resources. But the question may previously be put, is this a thing to be lamented? During seasons of such storm and tempest, let it be remembered that the spirit of rash adventure so excited, cannot properly be called a commercial spirit; it is a spirit totally irreconcilable to that slow, cautious, progressive calculation by which mercantile fortunes are usually made when the world enjoys repose. If the vessel arrives in safety at the destined port, when the world is in arms, the profits of the voyage are so enormous, that they resemble more the fortunate chances of a lottery, than any other mode of acquiring property.

The bait is too tempting, too fascinating to be resisted; and though ninety-nine who embark in such speculations fall the victims, yet if the hundredth is successful, the genius of enterprise fixes her keen and lynx-like eye, not on the glittering wrecks by which she is surrounded, but on the dazzling prosperity of the one successful candidate. This may be called rather an ocean lottery than commerce; it leads to a rash spirit of adventure, a species of desperate gambling. Those who have been engaged in such

splendid adventures, look with loathing on the slow acquisitions of steady and systematic commerce. How often have we heard our fellow citizens wish that the demon of destruction might be let loose on the European world again;—that rapine, and ruin, and desolation, and slaughter, might stalk over the soil so recently polluted with human blood;—that mangled limbs and mutilated carcases might strew the field of battle;—that more widows and orphans might shed unavailing tears; and that empires might be converted into sepulchres, for no other reason than to pick a profitable speculation from such a complicated mass of human misery.

But while we are imploring heaven to create so much misery for our benefit; while we think that the tears of the orphan and of the widow may be fairly exchanged for a guinea in our pockets; let us remember, that in the future economy of Divine Providence, the case *may be reversed*; that we may be the suffering nation, and that Europe may be destined to speculate upon our sorrows. While we wish misery on the other side of the Atlantic, we may justly tremble lest Divine Providence should inflict it on this. Heaven has always been kinder to us, than we have been to ourselves.

[*Baltimore Chronicle.*]

CURRENCY.

To the Editors of the National Intelligencer.

Gentlemen—I lose not a moment in signifying my hearty assent to Homo's first article of belief, to wit: *That, as there is only one heart and one blood in the human body, there ought to be only one Mint, &c. in the social body*: Provided, however, Homo agrees to tolerate *mint juleps*.

As Homo professes himself to be neither "bullionist, banknotist, nor assignatist," I am under serious apprehensions that he has hit upon a plan for a national currency which has been revolving in my mind for some time past. Now, as I value this plan beyond all other plans I have ever seen or heard of, I am resolved that Homo shall not get the start of me, and rob me of all the credit I deserve, by first announcing it to the world.

As a great portion of the paper money now afloat in this country must soon sink to the bottom of the price current of bank notes, and as Homo has so clearly demonstrated that a specie currency is an impossible thing, my plan is to incorporate the cod fishers into a bank, called the Bank of Newfoundland, premising, in the act of incorporation, that every cod fish shall be considered a legal tender, and pass for as much as he is worth, at a price per pound to be established by law. Some of these cod fish should be cut up into pieces of different sizes, for small change, for the public convenience.

The advantages of this plan are many, and, indeed, almost impossible to enumerate. The price of cod fish being liable to little fluctuation, it may be assumed that they possess an intrinsic value among all nations who practise eating as an amusement. Consequently, this currency could not depreciate below a certain standard, because the moment it did it would be cooked and eaten. If it be objected that this circulating medium would, in time, acquire a disagreeable smell and filthy appearance, I answer that it cannot possibly look or smell worse than the infamous rags that are palmed upon us for money. Another advantage in a bank of this kind, is, that it would be impossible to make a run upon it for specie, because its notes, if I may use the expression, being of a bulky nature, could hardly be collected into a sufficient amount to embarrass a bank possessing a reasonable quantity of specie, say 30,000 dollars. But the greatest advantage of all, in a moral point of view would be the impossibility of counterfeiting this circulating medium, whereby we should be rid of the gangs of counterfeiters and their notes, which infest this country from one end to the other. It ought not to be overlooked, also, that it would be difficult to carry this kind of money beyond the Cape of Good Hope, and thus that vast drain of specie would cease. At all events, one benefit must result from this bank: we should be in no danger of starvation while it continued in operation, which is more than can be said of the other banks.

The great difficulty I perceive in carrying this plan into effect, is the different tastes of people, and the antipathy of

many to the taste and smell of cod fish, which might, in some degree, limit the circulation. There would be no difficulty in New England, for instance, but in other sections there are persons who perhaps, might refuse my specific. In order to remedy this, I would suggest the propriety of another bank, to be called the York River Oyster Bank, likewise incorporated and gifted with the sole privilege of vending oysters. This should be composed of the owners of all the oyster boats plying in the trade; and it ought to be provided, that these oysters should be held as actual specie to be given in lieu of dollars to people who had an antipathy to cod fish. I believe that all mankind may be included in the lovers of cod fish and the lovers of oysters, and consequently that either one or other of these two media would comprehend every class of human beings. The only difficulty that strikes me, with respect to the oyster bank, is an apprehension that the directors may take a hint from some of the present banks, and so take the meat out of the shells, and pass them upon us for genuine oysters. Perhaps I may think of some method of preventing this species of counterfeiting; if so I will let you know.

I am now ready, having provided against all accidents as to my future fame, to consider Homo's next position.

I remain, gentlemen, your obedient servant,

PARVUS HOMO.

The Progress of a Pound of Cotton.

[The following piece will perhaps not be new to any one, but it exhibits so distinctly the very great division of labour that exists, that it is perhaps worth preserving.]

The following account of one pound of manufactured cotton, will show the importance of the trade to the country in a very conspicuous manner. There was sent off for London lately, from Paisly, a small piece of muslin, about one pound weight, the history of which is as follows: The cotton came from the East Indies to London; from London it went into Lancashire, where it was manufactured into yarn; from Manchester it was sent to Paisly, where it was woven; it was sent to Ayrshire next, where it

was tamboured; afterwards it was conveyed to Dumbarton, when it was hand-sewed, and again returned to Paisly, when it was sent to a distant part of the county of Renfrew, to be bleached, and was returned to Paisly; then sent to Glasgow, and was finished; and from Glasgow was sent, per coach, to London. It is difficult precisely to ascertain the time taken to bring this article to market: but it may be pretty near the truth to reckon it three years from the time it was packed in India, till in cloth it arrived at the merchant's warehouse in London, whither it must have been conveyed 5,000 miles by sea, and 920 by land, and contributed to employ no less than 150 people, whose services were necessary in the carriage and manufacture of this small quantity of cotton, and by which the value has been advanced 2000 per cent. What is said of this piece, is descriptive of no inconsiderable part of the trade.

The Leipzig house of Breitkopf and Hartel, celebrated its first centurial jubilee on the 27th January. Bernhard Christoph Breitkopf was the founder of this celebrated firm, the present principal of which is Gottfried Christoph Hartel. In this extensive establishment, employment is given to a great number of persons in various branches; book and music printing and selling, typefounding, lithographic operations, and manufacturing musical instruments.

Miscellany.

[FROM THE LONDON QUARTERLY REVIEW.]

ICELAND.

The clergy in Iceland are laudably punctual in the discharge of their clerical duties, and particularly attentive to the moral and religious education of their young parishioners. Every clergyman keeps a register of the age, condition, character, conduct, and ability of every person within his parish, for the inspection of the dean at his annual visitation.

The good effects of this pastoral care are most sensibly felt by all who have visited this interesting island. In the

midst of the physical horrors with which they are surrounded, 'steeped,' as they are, 'in poverty to the very lips,' the general state of mental cultivation, and the diffusion of knowledge among the inhabitants, have no parallel in any nation even in Europe; nor is this owing altogether to the attention of the clergy, or to the institution of public schools; for there is but one on the island; 'yet it is exceedingly rare,' says Dr. Henderson, 'to meet with a boy or girl, who has attained the age of nine or ten years, that cannot read and write with ease. Domestic education is most rigidly attended to; and it is no uncommon thing to hear youths repeat passages from the Greek and Latin authors, who have never been farther than a few miles from the place where they were born; nor do I scarcely ever recollect entering a hut, where I did not find some individual or another capable of entering into a conversation with me, on topics which would be reckoned altogether above the understandings of people in the same rank of society in other countries of Europe.'

SKETCHES OF THE UPPER LAKES,

Including the settlements of Detroit, Mackinack, and Green Bay.

In making a voyage to the upper lakes, the most convenient port to make for, from this place, is Erie. From thence you can, at any time in the summer season, secure a passage on board some merchant vessel, bound for Detroit or Mackinack. Lake Erie is not so wide but that you can at all times, of a clear day, see land on one or the other of its shores. Though not so large as the lakes above, it is not generally considered of so safe or pleasant a navigation. In comparison with lake Huron and Michigan, it is narrow and shallow. It affords but a few good harbours, and is subject to frequent and heavy squalls of wind, creating a short, quick sea, more dangerous and unpleasant than the mountainous roll of lake Huron. The first harbour you make on this passage, is at the islands, near the head of the lake; a large cluster, in the midst of which stand the Put-in-Bay islands, rendered so famous in our last war. Here you are, not unfrequently, compelled to lie for

several days, waiting a wind for Malden. Your course from Erie, which had been a little south of west, is now changed to nearly N. N. W. to the mouth of Detroit river. The islands in this cluster are very numerous; nor do I know that they have ever been counted. Some of them are large and well timbered, of a good soil, and affording quantities of limestone, from whence the inhabitants of the southern shore of the lake are supplied with this article. They are again subdivided into smaller clusters, and are designated by the sailor, as "the old sow and her pigs, the old hen and her chickens, the three sisters," &c. &c. On some of these there are inhabitants. One of the Put-in-Bay islands, had been much improved by Col. Edwards, of the Connecticut Reserve, who had a good farm and a stock of cattle on it at the commencement of the war, but since his death in 1813, has been little or none attended to. From Erie to these islands, is 150 miles, and thence it is 30 more to the mouth of Detroit river, which you greet with infinite pleasure, after suffering, as you frequently do, in a boisterous and unpleasant passage of six or seven days, in a small but dirty vessel. Though latterly the accommodations have become much better, and the steam-boat will now almost destroy the unpleasantness of a lake voyage.

Malden, a small, dirty town, of a few houses, and a British garrison, you leave on the east side, and pass a little above the mouth of the river, up which you continue your course nearly due north. This is a beautiful strait, through which all the waters of the upper lakes pass on to the falls of Niagara. It is from one to two miles wide, and deep enough to receive ships of the largest class. At Malden alone it is narrow, and divided by the island of Bois Blanc, the ship channel running on the east, or British side. Fifteen miles above this, on the same side, is Sandwich, a small but handsome town on the bank of the river, and from which you have a full and beautiful view of the city and settlement of Detroit, extending for nearly three miles along the bank of the river. This view, of a clear day, is extremely picturesque and beautiful: as the wind gently wafts you up this river, its green banks, fine farms, covered with orchards, and their houses

of a singular order of architecture, which you can but just discern through the trees planted around it, of various fruit, or in full bloom; and at every point or high place, the large wings of a windmill, attached to a neat round white building, cutting the air, form and finish out a scenery you can contemplate only with emotions of pleasure.

Detroit is a very old settlement, commenced by the French about the time Philadelphia was by Penn. The houses, particularly in the settlement above and below the town, are built of frame or logs, of one low story, and, as they are frequently on a large ground plot, with high roofs, you would frequently imagine the garret to be the larger part of the house. The town, in 1805, was entirely destroyed by fire, since which it has been rebuilt upon a better plan. It has two streets running parallel with the river, and intersected by two other streets and two alleys at right angles. The main or second street, from the river, is remarkable broad, and, having a sandy or gravelly soil, is seldom muddy; there is only a part of it paved. The beauty of the place is much injured by the want of a street on the river bank, where the houses have been built so close as to destroy all passage betwixt them and the water. This place has no springs or wells; water, for all purposes, is taken from the river. Three miles from the town, on the bank of the river, are two small springs, denominated the Spring Wells; where all classes and fashions resort to, on parties of pleasure. [*Pittsburgh Gaz.*]

From the Desk of Poor Robert the Scribe.

"I will, by and by."

Zounds! Sir, you may as well swear you'll never do it! I am out of all patience with these "by and by" folks. "One hour of present tense is worth a week in the future."

Why I know a bachelor as well calculated for matrimonial felicity as every virtue and every accomplishment can render him; but he had been putting off the happy time from one year to another, always resolving that he would marry "by and by"—and "by and by"—till the best ten years of his life are gone, and he is still resolving, and I fear "will die the same."

He that would gather the roses of matrimony, should wed in the May of life. If you wish only the withered leaves and thorns, why, poor Robert says, put it off till September, "Procrastination is the thief of time."

I made a visit last winter to see my old friend Jeremy Careless. When we put our horses in the stable, he took me to his barn floor to see some white wheat he had just threshed. I observed to him that one of the boards to the barn was nearly falling and he had better nail it. I will "by and by" said he. Things about the farm looked a little as though "by and by" folks lived there. Next morning the boys came running in with sad news. An unruly bull had torn off the board: all the cattle had supped and breakfasted on the white wheat, an old brindle cow in the drove was foundered so that she died. Now two nails, worth a penny, and five minutes time, would have saved the life of the old brindle, and the white wheat into the bargain.

"A stitch in time saves nine."

Passing by my neighbour Nodwell's the other day, I saw that his wife had made a fine garden, and the early peas were shooting luxuriantly above the ground—said I, "neighbour—but there is a hole in your fence which you had better mend, or the hogs will ruin your garden,"—"I will by and by," said he. Happening to go by there two days after, I was half deafened with the cry of—"Whoee—whoee—stuboy—stuboy."—A drove of hogs had come along, and while my neighbour was taking a nap, they had crawled through the broken fence, and destroyed the labour of a week.—"Never put off till to-morrow what you can do to day"—poor Robert says.

Archbishop of Jerusalem.

London, March 20.

On Tuesday last, in the afternoon, arrived at Oxford, the most Rev. Gregory Peter Giarve, a native of Damascus, the Syrian Archbishop of Jerusalem. His principal object in paying a visit to the University was, that he might examine the Arabic MSS. of the Old Testament in the Bodleian Library, to see which of them contained the version that it would be best to print and circulate in Syria.

Upon being shown the MSS. containing the different versions, he determined almost immediately the merits of each. It appeared, however, from what he said, that nothing would be more acceptable than the version published at Rome, with the Latin, in the year 1671, which is the one that has been principally in use, and is now become rare.—But the Archbishop's more immediate object in undertaking a journey to Europe, was to procure presses and Syriac types, in order to have the means of printing editions of the Bible and theological treatises at his own monastery of St. Maria Liberatrice, on Mount Libanus; which could by that means be more correctly executed than in Europe, and would certainly contribute most effectually to enlighten Syria in the knowledge of Christianity. Arabic is the common language of Syria; but it would be preferable to print Arabic in Syriac characters, i. e. in Carshun. The Archbishop entertains hopes that the object which he has in view, and which is so entirely consonant to the feelings of European Christians, as has been more particularly shown in England, will be warmly supported by the contributions of Englishmen. The Archbishop appears to be about forty; he possesses the most amiable qualities and all the milder virtues, united with extreme energy and animation. He had resided for a considerable time in Italy, and for some time in Paris, before he came to England. The only European language he speaks, and he speaks it with great fluency, is the Italian. He is profoundly acquainted with the Arabic, not only from its being his native language, but from having studied it critically. He knows also the Syriac, the language in which the liturgy of the church is read.

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Westchester, (Penn.) July 1.

Some account will be found in our paper to-day of the institution at Hartford, Connecticut, for the instruction of the deaf and dumb. The improvements which have been made by the pupils exceed what the most sanguine could have expected.

“The wilderness of mind,”

once thought to be impenetrable to the light of science, is rapidly yielding to cultivation, and shall soon “blossom like the rose.”

Ought there not to be another school instituted in Philadelphia? There must be in this, and the neighbouring states a large number of those unfortunate persons who are not blessed with the power of hearing and speaking. One has been in our office at Westchester, a lad of 12 or 13, very sprightly, and having a bright intelligent eye. He seemed pleased with our printing, and anxious for instruction in respect to it. Two years ago I saw a lad about 10 years of age, who had been taught his letters on a board. Show him a thing and he would spell its name by pointing to the letters which composed it. Show him a picture and he would by some sign give you to understand that he knew what it was. I was much amused with some of his explanations. On presenting him the picture of a sheep, he seemed to think a moment, then ran to a little black boy, who was near him, and taking him archly by the hair, gave it a pull, to intimate that the sheep produced wool. He seemed capable by instruction to learn any thing.

The time is soon coming when arrangements must be made for taking the census of the United States. Would it not be practicable to obtain instructions from the Secretary of the Treasury, that among the inquiries to be made, should be whether there are any deaf and dumb in the family? their ages, &c.

ART OF GOLD PRINTING.

Among the novel and ingenious means suggested for increasing the difficulties of forgery in the case of Bank of England notes, is an invention which has been recently submitted to the consideration of the bank directors. The method is, to introduce, by a chemical process, into the substance of the notes, and during the manufacture of the paper, a small portion of a peculiar liquid gold, which shall have the appearance of what is termed artists dead mat gold; and, which maybe made to represent a variety of small numerical figures, corresponding with the respective value of the several notes in which it may be inserted.

The figures, it is maintained, cannot be imitated, except by those who are possessed of the inventor's secret mode of chemical preparation, and of the various mechanical apparatus by which his processes are carried on, and the apparatus it appears, is so large, required to be worked by a steam engine, that counterfeits of such a fabric could not be produced, as under the present system in concealment or a corner; while the expense of the preparation is so small, though the most precious metal is employed in it, that, it is asserted, not to add more than two pence to the cost of the manufacture of a note, if the note be marked only with a single figure. Were such a plan adopted and to correspond with its pretensions, it would enable the public to form their judgment of a note, not as now, by poring over water marks, and perplexing graphic lines, but by a single glance at a conspicuous and striking character, which the most illiterate might quickly learn to read and understand.

The art of *Printing in Gold*, which has been practised at different periods and with various degrees of success, has lately been revived in a more perfect and beautiful manner than any other which has already appeared. It is scarcely possible to convey to those who have not witnessed its effect, the splendid character which this invention displays. M. Didot, of Paris, and Mr. Whitaker, of London, have produced some of the specimens of this art. Some specimens of golden printing, in a work consisting of coloured plates of Pheasants, was lately published in France, where the name of each species, and the yellow tints on the feathers, were printed from the copper plate to gold ink.

[*London Paper.*]

SLAVERY IN GEORGIA.

On the 18th December last, the legislature of Georgia passed an act, of which the following is a sketch.

"Whereas the principles of sound policy, considered in reference to the free citizens of this state, and the exercise of humanity towards the slave population within the same, imperiously require that the number of free persons of colour within this state should not be increased

by manumission, or by the admission of such persons from other states to reside therein; and whereas divers persons of colour, who are slaves by the laws of this state, having never been manumitted in conformity to the same, are nevertheless in the full exercise and enjoyment of all the rights and privileges of free persons of colour, without being subject to the duties and obligations incident to such persons, thereby constituting a class of people equally dangerous to the safety of the free citizens of this state, and destructive of the comfort and happiness of the slave population thereof, which it is the duty of this legislature by all just and lawful means to suppress—"

It is enacted that a former act shall be strictly enforced, but the penalties increased to five hundred dollars for each offence, and shall be appropriated, half to the person prosecuting and half to the county, except in Savannah, where half is for the use of that corporation.

It is forbidden to record so much of any instrument as shall relate to the manumission of any slave.

No free person of colour shall come into the state. Every one offending against this law shall be arrested, and be liable to a penalty not exceeding one hundred dollars, and on failure to pay shall be sold at public sale. Those who pay shall be liable to a new prosecution as often as they are found in the state after the expiration of twenty days from the discharge from a former prosecution.

Every will, deed, contract or agreement, whether written or verbal, made for the purpose of manumitting a slave, either directly by conferring freedom, or indirectly by giving to such slave the right of enjoying the profits of his or her labour or skill, free from the control of the owner, is hereby declared null and void; and the person making such agreement, and every person concerned in giving effect thereto, shall be severally liable to a penalty not exceeding one thousand dollars; and every slave in whose behalf such agreement shall be made, shall be sold as a slave at public sale.

All free persons of colour residing in the state, and being therein on the first of March next, shall on or before that day and annually thereafter, on or before the first Monday in March, make application to the clerk of the inferior

court of the county in which they reside; and it shall be his duty to make a register of such persons, particularly describing their names, ages, places of nativity and residence, time of coming into the state and occupation, and shall grant a certificate thereof on the first Monday in May thereafter, for which he shall receive fifty cents from each person; first, however, giving public notice of such application, in order that those interested may have opportunity to gainsay the same.

All free persons of colour found in the state after the first Monday in May next, whose names shall not be registered, or who shall have been refused a certificate, and who shall be found working at large and enjoying the fruits of his or her labour, and not in the employment of an owner, or of some white person by virtue of a contract with the owner, by which the owner shall receive the profits of such labour, shall be sold as a slave at public sale.

All free persons of colour between the ages of fifteen and sixty shall be liable to perform public work, under such penalties for non-compliance as the justices of the inferior courts shall prescribe: and it shall be the duty of such justices, or the corporations of towns, to employ them in public works within their jurisdictions, for a term not exceeding twenty days in one year.

No free person of colour shall acquire any real estate or hold slaves directly or indirectly, and all real estate or slaves that shall be attempted to be transferred to a free person of colour, shall become the property of the county or corporation, excepting one-tenth, which shall be given to the informer; and every person attempting to secure such property to a free person of colour, shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding one thousand dollars.

All courts and judges are enjoined to carry into effect the provisions of this law, according to the spirit thereof as declared in the preamble.

The Russian soldiery.

A late London paper states, that the Russian soldiers are to be cantoned in the villages throughout the empire, and

are to be supported by the peasantry, and taught the science of agriculture. They are to teach, in return, the military art to the peasants. The labour of the soldiers is considered an equivalent for their diet and lodging. The government will thus be relieved from a heavy burden, and the Russians, eventually, will all become both agriculturists and soldiers.

The Emperor of Russia has published an ordinance by which the right of establishing manufactories of every description is granted to the peasants, it having been before confined to the nobility and merchants.

SCHOOL AT SENEGAL.

The last number of the Journal of Education, published by the Society of Elementary Instruction in Paris, contains the following letter from Mr. Dard, director of the schools of the society in Senegal.

"St. Louis, 9th Oct. 1818.

"The Senegal school contains at present 150 scholars, of all the colours and countries of Senegambia; Whites, Blacks, Mulattoes, Maures, Bambaras, Wolofs, Sarakoulays. The first thirty Africans who have attended the school since its opening in March, 1817, have completed their elementary course; but, in order to perfect them in the French language, I have separated them from the elementary class, and formed them into a small academic body. I have created a president, a vice-president, a secretary, and a committee, &c. The studies in this little black academy will compose, 1st, the French language, geography, history and the elements of the mathematics—2d, to reduce the Wolof language to proper principles and to form a grammar—3d, to collect all the words and expressions of the Wolofs to form a Wolof-French and French-Wolof Dictionary—4th, to translate the Old and New Testament into Wolof, and generally all such French books as will be deemed most necessary for a nation wishing to emerge from barbarism and slavery. Aided by this little society, I have already completed the grammar and dictionary, and translated

the New Testament, and I only wait for the authority of his excellency the minister of the marine, to have these books printed at the expense of government."

WRITING INK.

The following is M. Ribancourt's recipe for making Writing Ink. Take eight ounces of Aleppo galls, in coarse powder; four ounces of logwood, in thin chips; four ounces of sulphate of iron (green copperas); three ounces of gum arabic, in powder; one ounce of sulphate of copper (blue vitriol); and one ounce of sugar candy. Boil the galls and logwood together in twelve pounds of water for one hour, or till half the liquid has been evaporated. Strain the decoction through a hair sieve, or linen cloth, and then add the other ingredients. Stir the mixture till the whole is dissolved, more especially the gum; after which, leave it to subside for 24 hours. Then decant the ink and preserve it in bottles of glass or stone ware, well corked.

The following will also make a good ink: To one quart of soft water add four ounces of galls, one ounce of copperas roughly bruised, and two ounces of gum arabic. Let the whole be kept near the fire a few days, and occasionally well shaken.

Red Writing Ink is made in the following manner: Take of the raspings of Brazil wood a quarter of a pound, and infuse them two or three days in vinegar; boil the infusion for an hour over a gentle fire, and afterwards filter it while hot. Put it again over the fire, and dissolve in it first, half an ounce of gum arabic, and afterwards, of allum and white sugar, each half an ounce.

Sympathetic Inks are such as do not appear after they are written with, but which may be made to appear at pleasure, by certain means to be used for that purpose. A variety of substances have been used for this purpose; among which, the best are the following:

Dissolve some sugar of lead in water and write with the solution. When dry, no writing will be visible. When you want to make it appear, wet the paper with a solution of alkaline sulphuret (flour of sulphur) and the letters will immediately appear of a brown colour.

Even exposing the writing to the vapours of these solutions will render it apparent.

2. Write with a solution of gold in aqua regia, and let the paper dry gently in the shade. Nothing will appear; but draw a sponge over it wetted with a solution of tin in aqua regia, the writing will immediately appear of a purple colour.

3. Write with an infusion of galls, and when you wish the writing to appear, dip it into a solution of green vitriol, and the letters will appear black.

4. Write with distilled sulphuric acid, and nothing will be visible. To render it so, hold it to the fire, and the writing will instantly appear black.

5. Juice of lemons, or onions, a solution of sal ammoniac, green vitriol, &c. will answer the same purpose, though not so easily, nor with so little heat.

6. *Green Sympathetic Ink*.—Dissolve cobalt in nitro muriatic acid, and write with the solution. The letters will be invisible till held to the fire, when they will appear green, and will again completely disappear when removed into the cold. In this manner they may be made to appear and disappear at pleasure.

A very amusing experiment of this kind is to make a drawing representing a winter scene, in which the trees appear devoid of leaves, and to put the leaves on with this sympathetic ink; then holding the drawing near to a fire, the leaves will begin to appear in all the verdure of spring, very much to the surprise of those who are not in the secret.

[From the Boston Intelligencer.]

The Greek and Latin Languages.

It is objected to the study of the Greek and Latin languages, that the works of all their best authors, may as well be read in translations. Without insisting upon the joke of Lord Chesterfield, who said that nothing was ever better for translation except a Bishop, it is worthy of remark, that even our best translations, if considered as original works, would by no means hold a high rank. Yet the productions which they profess to represent, are confessedly the proudest monuments of human genius—Who doubts that Homer, and Virgil, and Demosthenes, and Cicero, are without rivals? Yet who would compare even the

best translations of their works, with many originals in modern languages. This would seem to be sufficient; yet the truth of the remark will be more evident, if we descend to particular instances. Homer is hardly to be recognized in the tinsel embroidery of Pope, and if he be more faithfully represented in Cowper, he is there divested of much of his majesty and beauty. Dryden has left better things behind him than his Virgil, although his whole works might be profitably exchanged, for a single book, of a single poem of that great master. Who does not prefer the *Baviad* and *Maeviad*, to the translation of Juvenal; and yet who would place the petulant editor of the *Quarterly Review*, by the side of the ancient satirist? These cases might be multiplied, and it would be easy to show the truth of what has been happily represented in figure, that translation is like pouring perfumed liquors from one vase to another, where the fragrance escapes in the transmission; and like the wrong side of the tapestry, where a coarse and rough outline, gives you no idea of the symmetry and beauty of the picture. But we prefer adopting the language of one of our own men of letters and genius, whose authority, if it were proper to name him, would itself be a powerful argument in our favour. "There may be a coincidence in the radical ideas of corresponding terms in different tongues, but in the innumerable train of images and impressions, which cluster around them, which constitute their retinue of relatives and dependents, and indicate their rank and consequence, there must be the greatest variety. A word which in one language, is associated only with circumstances of dignity and interest, may have its corresponding word in another, connected with those of meanness and vulgarity.— Besides, there is a life and freshness in an original, which is almost always lost in a translation. The general facts and ideas may be preserved, but deprived of all that gave them spirit and interest.— Translation seems to throw a sort of winter over the page. There are the same trees, but they are stripped of their foliage: the same fields, but they have lost their verdure: the same streams, but they are frozen." Amongst the advocates of the fashionable doctrine on these

points, and in the list of those who have turned the arms which they have received from the Greeks and Romans against them, the *Edinburgh Reviewers*, from the signal display of genius and learning, with which their work is conducted, are the most conspicuous. They are the great champions of reform in Church, and State, and Literature. They would have us chemists, and botanists, and mineralogists, and constructors of steam engines, in preference to being orators and poets; and many are the bitter jokes they have passed on those, who prefer a lexicon to an anvil, and who would rather study poetry than politics. Their constant railing, at length drew forth a champion from one of the English Universities; and for once, and perhaps the only instance in their career, the assailants withdrew from the controversy, if not discomfited, certainly not victorious. It would be quite edifying, did time and space permit, to show from the works of Mr. Copleston, with what ability the cause of literature and taste was on that occasion defended; yet, if it be lawful to be instructed by an enemy, it is certainly so to avail ourselves of his concessions in our favour; and a more splendid tribute to the excellence of classical learning, can scarcely be found, than was extorted from those eminent critics, in one of the eloquent essays in which they have discussed the subject of education. "Latin and Greek," say they, "are in the first place useful, as they enure children to intellectual difficulties, and make the life of a young student, what it ought to be, a life of considerable labour. To go through the grammar of one language thoroughly, is of great use for the mastery of every other grammar. Latin and Greek have now mixed themselves etymologically, with the languages of modern Europe; and with none more than our own. The two ancient languages, are as mere inventions, as pieces of mechanism, incomparably more beautiful, than any of the modern languages of Europe. Add to this, the copiousness of the Greek language, with the fancy, majesty, and harmony of its compounds, and there are quite sufficient reasons, why the classics should be studied, for the beauties of language. Compared to them, merely as vehicles of thought and passion, all modern language

ges are dull, ill contrived, and barbarous. The moderns have been well instructed by their masters, but the time has hardly yet arrived, when the necessity for such instruction no longer exists. We may still borrow descriptive power from Tacitus, dignified perspicuity from Livy, simplicity from Cæsar, and from Homer, some portion of that light and heat, which dispersed into ten thousand channels, has filled the world with bright images and illustrious thoughts. Let the modern cultivator of literature, addict himself as he will to the purest models of taste, which France, Italy, and England can supply; he may still learn from Virgil to be majestic, and from Tibullus to be tender; he may not yet look on the face of nature as Theocritus saw it, nor may he reach those springs of pathos, with which Euripides softened the hearts of his audience."

When the constant opposition of the Edinburgh Reviewers to the English systems of education is recollected, authority of more weight cannot, we presume, be found; and surely a more eloquent exposition, of the arguments in favour of classical learning, than is contained in the preceding extract from that journal, need not be sought.

COLLEGE OF NEW JERSEY.

Princeton, April 14, 1819.

As great complaints have frequently been made in regard to the amount of expense incurred by some of the youth belonging to this college;—complaints arising wholly from *superfluous* expense, since the *necessary* charges of the institution are certainly moderate; the trustees of the college give this notice to the parents and guardians of the youth, that they ought to pay no debt contracted in this town, which they have not explicitly authorized: and the trustees do earnestly request that no such debt may be paid, by any parent or guardian.

The trustees have also, earnestly to request, that parents and guardians would pay a particular regard to the statement made to them twice a year, in the circular letters of the college, which is to this effect: That the spending of much money by the students of this college is not necessary, nor useful, nor honourable, but in all respects injurious: that whenever parents put considerable sums of money at the disposal of their children, they furnish the means of vice, and a temptation to it; and have in most cases nothing to expect but that idleness, dissipation and dishonour will be the consequence: and that

whenever excess of expense is suspected, the president of the college ought immediately to be consulted on the subject.

The necessary annual expenses of this college, exclusive of clothes, books, and pocket money, amount to about \$225: and if those parents who, on account of a distant residence, make all their purchases in this place, allow an equal sum for clothes, books and incidental charges, so as to make the whole annual sum expended, \$450, the allowance is not only sufficient, but ample. Many live with entire reputation, on much less, and none ought to expend more.

Having given the statement, and made the request, contained in this notice, the Board must leave the concern with the parents and guardians of youth. It is impossible either for the trustees, or the faculty of the college, to prevent the spending of money when it is possessed, or the contracting of unnecessary and unlawful debts, if, through a false principle of honour, those debts be paid.

Signed, agreeable to a vote of the Board, by

ISAAC H. WILLIAMSON,

Governor of the state of New Jersey,
and ex officio, President of the Board.

[From the Boston Intelligencer.]

THE DRAISINA.

The *Accelerator*, or Walking Expedition, is a machine invented by Baron Charles de Drais, master of the woods and forests of the Grand Duke of Baden. Its nature and properties are as follow:

1st—That on a well maintained post road, it will travel up hill as fast as a man can walk.

2d—On a plain, even after a heavy rain, it will go six or seven miles an hour.

3d—When roads are dry and firm, it runs on a plain at the rate of eight miles an hour.

4th—On a descent, it equals a horse at full speed.

As a horse draws in a well constructed carriage, both the carriage and its load much easier than he could carry the load on his back; so a man conducts by means of the *Accelerator* his body easier than if he had its whole weight to support on his feet. A great portion of the muscular strength of a man in walking or running, is exerted in sustaining the weight of the body; but on the *Accelerator* the body being upheld, the whole exertion is merely applied to

the propulsion of the machine forward. It may be always directed on the best part of the way, and on a hard road the rapidity of its movement resembles that of an expert skater; the principles of the two motions are the same. In truth, it runs a considerable distance while the rider is inactive, and with the same rapidity as when the feet are in motion; and in a descent it will beat the best horses in a great distance, without being exposed to the risks incidental to them, as it is guided by the same gradual motion of the fingers, and may be instantly stopped by the feet.

The machine consists of two wheels, one behind the other, connected by a perch, on which a saddle is placed for the seat. The front wheel is made to turn on a pivot, and is guided by means of a curved lever or rudder, which comes up to the hands; the fore arms rest upon a cushion in front, and in this position, both hands holding the rudder firmly, the machine and traveller are preserved in equilibrio.

The traveller having inclined his body a little forward, extended his elbows a little, and grasped the guide, must preserve his balance by pressing lightly on the side which appears to be rising. The arms are as necessary to maintain the balance of the machine, as the hands are to the conducting of it. Place the feet lightly on the ground, long but very slow steps are to be taken in a right line at first, lest the heels should come in contact with the hind wheels. The attempt to increase the motion of the feet, or to keep them elevated whilst the *Accelerator* is moving, is only to be ventured after practice in the slow movement shall have given dexterity. The saddle may be made high or low, according to the height of the traveller.

The impelling principles of the *Draisina*,* is not derived from the body of the machine itself, but simply from a resistance operating externally—the resistance of the feet upon the ground. The body is supported without exertion upon a carriage, which a slight impulse will send forward, and the alternate motion of the legs upon the earth gives the power, so that velocity is obtained without much expense of force.

* From the name of the inventor.

A *TRACENA*, or Velocipede, or Accelerator, has lately been made in Water street, Boston, by Mr. Salisbury, after a model taken from some of the English publications. It has been exhibited in the streets and on the MALL, and has attracted the gaze of the crowd from the rapidity of its motion and the singularity of its shape. It appears in England to have become '*the go*,' which the following paragraphs from a Liverpool paper will show.

The Bury paper observes, that—"The road from Ipswich to Whitton is travelled every evening by several pedestrian hobby horses; no less than six are seen at a time, and the distance, which is three miles, is performed in fifteen minutes. A military gentleman has made a bet to go to London by the side of the coach."

"A curious wager was lately decided at Chigwell row, between two gentlemen of Chinkford, named Brown and Jones, for 25 guineas, which went the greatest distance in one hour, each mounted on his two-wheeled hobby, which was determined in favour of Mr. Brown, who did nearly eight miles, beating his antagonist a quarter of a mile."

"A gentleman, mounted upon his wooden hobby horse, on the Camberwell road a few days ago, attracted a great crowd, from the pressure of which he was, at his earnest solicitation, extricated by a passing stage coachman, who carried him and his horse off on the roof."

A society has been formed at Treves, for the purpose of establishing a German colony in the United States of America. This society has adopted the name of Gager, in honour of the German baron of that name, who has recently sent an agent at his own expense to America, in order to ascertain the treatment which the German colonists receive in that country. The baron has published the information he has received by this means, in a pamphlet, entitled, "The German in America."

POPULATION.

The aggregate population on the surface of the known habitable globe, is es-

timated at 895,300,000 souls. If we reckon with the ancients, that the generation lasts thirty years, then in that space 895,300,000, human beings will be born and die; consequently 81,760 must be dropping into eternity every day, 3407 every hour, or about 56 every minute:

Death's shafts fly thick: here falls the village swain,
And there his pamper'd lord; the cup goes round,
And who so artful as to put it by?
'Tis long since death had the majority;
Yet strange; the living lay it not to heart.

The departure of the WESTERN ENGINEER, from Pittsburg, on her tour to explore the Missouri and its tributary streams, has been deferred for some time, in consequence of some defect in her machinery.

[From the Augusta Chronicle, of April 23.]

IMPORTANT, IF TRUE.

We understand it is rumoured in Savannah, that the island of Cuba has been ceded to Great Britain. Our informant says, that he saw in Savannah, a gentleman recently from Cuba, who told him that intelligence of the cession had reached that island just before his leaving it; in consequence, great disapprobation was excited among the inhabitants, who, with the constituted authorities generally, had remonstrated in spirited terms against the measure, declaring that, rather than submit to such a transfer, they would throw off their allegiance and assert their independence. The above reached us through the most respectable source—but the silence of the Savannah papers induces us to believe the report entirely unfounded.

Poetry.

[FROM THE WASHINGTON GAZETTE.]

On reading that Gold and Silver American Coins were placed with great ceremony under the foundation stone of the U. S. Bank.

The Bank, perceiving all its efforts vain,
Our rambling precious metals to retain,

Wisely, to keep some samples in the nation,
Will not allow them above earth to stay;
But, for antiquities, the relics lay
Beneath the monumental Bank's foundation.
A.

WOMAN.

Gone from her cheek is the summer bloom,
And her breath hath lost all its faint perfume,
And the gloss hath dropp'd from her golden hair,
And her forehead is pale, though no longer fair:

And the spirit that sat on her soft blue eye
Is struck with cold mortality;
And the smile that played on her lip hath fled,
And ev'ry grace hath now left the dead.

Like slaves they obey'd her in height of power,
But left her all in her wintry hour;
And the crowds that swore for her love to die,
Shrunk from the tone of her last sad sigh—
And this is *Man's* fidelity.

'Tis *Woman* alone, with a firmer heart,
Can see all these idols of life depart,
And love the more: and soothe and bless
Man in his utter wretchedness.

[From the Exeter Watchman.]

TO THE ROSE OF AUTUMN.

Gem of the mildly-closing year
On nature's breast reclining!
Oh! who would leave thy wildness here,
For bowers, in beauty shining?
Bloom then along thy native hill,
By no rude hand invaded;
Thy flowers, like hope, shall flourish still
When all, but thine, have faded.

Go—wreath the pensive form that lies
O'er love's last mansion bending,
And sinks, like day in summer skies,
Or evening's star descending.
Smile on her humble couch of rest,
And droop not thus in sorrow,
For sure the regions of the blest
Shall be her home to-morrow.

Go—and with fading garlands bind
The dark, stern brow of madness!
And melt that joy-deserted mind
To more than childhood's sadness.
Tell her of him, whose lowly grave
Shall meet her dark eye, never;
His pillow is the stormy wave,
The deep his home, for ever!

Then rest thee, autumn's lingering flower,
In life's last fragrance lying,
And droop along thy golden bower,
Still lovely, though in dying.
And thou shalt seem, while fading there,
In ruin calm reposing,
Like virtue on this scene of care
Her weary eyelids closing!

Literature and Science.

The *Journal de la Librairie* contains the names of the principal libraries in France. The most considerable are, the King's, in Paris, containing 800,000 volumes, of which 50,000 are manuscript; the library of St. Genevieve, in Paris, in which there are 110,000 printed volumes, and 2,000 manuscripts; the library of Lyons, containing 106,000 volumes; that of Bordeaux, which possesses 105,000; the Magazine library, in Paris, in which are 90,000 printed volumes, and 2,437 manuscripts; that of Versailles, in which there are 40,000; that of Dijon, which contains 35,000. The number of libraries in the department is 274. These are, for the most part, if not altogether, open to the public.

The Rev. Mr. Carlile, of Salem, has presented to the library of Brown University, a collection of valuable theological works, valued at 300 dollars.

Samuel Appleton, Esq. of this town, has made a donation of a pair of globes, and one hundred volumes of valuable books, to the New Ipswich (N. H.) Academy.

"Dr. Syntax in London," Part I, has recently been published.

Mr. Phillips has just published his "Specimens of Irish Eloquence."—From the Speeches of Plunket, Curran, Burke, Burrowes, Sheridan, Grattan and Hood.

William Henry Curran, the son of the orator, has recently published a life of his father.

The "Society for the Encouragement of Industry in France," has proposed the following prizes for the year 1819:—For the application of the steam-engine to

printing presses, 2,000 francs; for the fabrication of a new species of economical carpet, 2,000 francs; for the fabrication of an indelible green colour, preferable to the green of Scheele, 2,000 francs; for the discovery of the best process of pounding colours in oil and water to the degree of consistency required by artists, 500 francs; for the manufacture of animal charcoal from other substances than bones, and by a process different from that employed for preparing Prussian blue, 2,000 francs; for the manufacture of isinglass, 2,000 francs; for the discovery of a vegetable substance, either natural or prepared, which will serve as a complete substitute for the leaves of mulberry in the rearing of silk worms, 2,000 francs.

IMPORTANT INVENTION.

We have just examined (says the editor of the Greensburg Gazette) a model of an invention or improvement in mechanics, intended to be employed in works or machinery propelled by steam, and which promises to be of immense advantage. The principle of this invention was, we understand, discovered by our townsman, *A. W. Foster*, esq. who has been assisted in the construction, and in minor improvements upon the details of the machinery, by Mr. Jacob Hugus, a very ingenious mechanic and manufacturer, of this vicinity. They have applied for a patent in partnership.

By means of this invention the power of steam—instead of being communicated to the machinery by a crank or pitman, upon which it can operate at right angles, and with all its force but once in one entire revolution—is communicated at once to the periphery or circumference of a wheel, upon which it constantly acts with full and equal force at right angles with its radius. We are not enough versed in the language or principles of mechanics, to give a technical description of the machinery employed: a technical description, indeed, would be imperfectly understood by the generality of readers. To the eye, the works appear perfectly simple, and admirably adapted to produce the effects intended. We are assured, that in the opinion of practical men, the substitution of this principle for that at present in use, will increase

the effects obtained from steam power fully one half.

[From the Cincinnati Inquisitor.]

FRENCH CEMENT.

This cement is designed as a paint for the roofs of houses. It answers all the purposes of common paint, and also protects the roof from fire. Those who are erecting new houses, or are about to paint the roof of old buildings, would do well to try it. The expense of painting a roof in this way, would be much less than in the common method. The cement becomes very hard and glossy, and is said to be more durable than the best kind of paint.

The following is a receipt for making it.

Take as much lime as is usual in making a pail full of whitewash, and let it be mixed in the pail nearly full of water; in this put two pounds and a half of brown sugar, and three pounds of fine salt, mix them well together, and the cement is completed. A little lamp black, yellow ochre, or other colouring commodity, may be introduced to change the colour of the cement to please the fancy of those who use it. The gentleman who furnished us with the receipt for making it, observed that he had used it with great success, and recommends it particularly as a protection against fire. Small sparks of fire that frequently lodge on the roof of houses, are prevented, by this cement from inflaming the shingles. So cheap and valuable a precaution against this destructive element, ought not to pass untried. Those who wish to be better satisfied of its utility, can easily make the experiment, by using a small portion of the cement, on some small temporary building; or it may be tried on dry shingles put together for the purpose, and then exposed to the fire.

NEW INVENTED ARCH BRIDGE.

A bridge has lately been erected over Union river, about two and a half miles below the State House, in Montpelier, on a new and simple model, of which Mr. Naphthali Bishop is patentee. The bridge is described as being "composed of sixty-nine string pieces, thirty feet in

length, and ten inches by eleven and a half in size; together with twelve thwarts or cross pieces, twenty-two feet long, seven inches by fourteen; forming one entire arch *one hundred and ninety-five feet long and twenty broad; with not a single mortice, tenon, bolt, or band about it.* The whole expense of which, does not exceed two hundred dollars." It rests wholly on the abutments, and requires no pier in the stream for support; it will consequently be in little or no danger from floods. [*Vermont Journal.*]

PROPAGATION OF FISH.

The inhabitants of several towns in Vermont, have planned a grand fishing voyage for the purpose of *transplanting* fish from the waters of Lake Champlain, into other small lakes and streams where they have not before existed.—They announce that it is satisfactorily ascertained that fish in abundance may be so propagated.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

By Thomas Dobson & Son—Eclectic Repertory for April.

By M. Thomas—Hermit in America, 2d edition, with plates, pp. 249, 12mo. \$1.50.

Clark & Lyman, Middletown, Con.—Theology explained and defended, in a series of Sermons, by Tim. Dwight, S. T. D. L. L. D. vol. 5 and last.

C. Wiley & Co. New York—Imagination, The Maniac's Dream, and other Poems, by Henry T. Farmer, \$1.00.

Messrs. True & Weston, editors of the Boston Yankee, have issued proposals for establishing a religious newspaper, entitled the Christian Watchman. Its object will be to present the most important religious intelligence, contained in the various publications of the present day: such as Reports of Bible, Missionary and Tract Societies, both in this and other countries; with accounts of revivals of religion, Constitutions of Churches, &c. &c. Its columns will occasionally be open to original discoveries; obituary notices and poetry will also be inserted, with such news of the day as are interesting to christians. Subjects of controversy will be generally avoided. To commence the first of June, and be published every Tuesday, at two dollars per annum, half on the delivery of the first number, and half at the end of six months.

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